

Figure 1

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graph TD
    A[Light radiation / emission] --> B[Sample holding]
    B --> C[Wavelength selection]
    C --> D[Photoelectric detection]
    D --> E[Signal Processing]
    E --> F[DISPLAY / USER]
  
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graph TD; A[Light radiation / emission] --> B[Sample holding]; B --> C[Light dispersion]; C --> D[Photoelectric detection]; D --> E[Specialized Digital Signal Processor]; E --> F[DISPLAY / USER];
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The flowchart illustrates the process of optical detection. It begins with 'Light radiation / emission', followed by 'Sample holding', 'Light dispersion', 'Photoelectric detection', 'Specialized Digital Signal Processor', and finally 'DISPLAY / USER'. A dashed line separates the 'Photoelectric detection' and 'Specialized Digital Signal Processor' blocks from the rest of the process.

Figure 2b

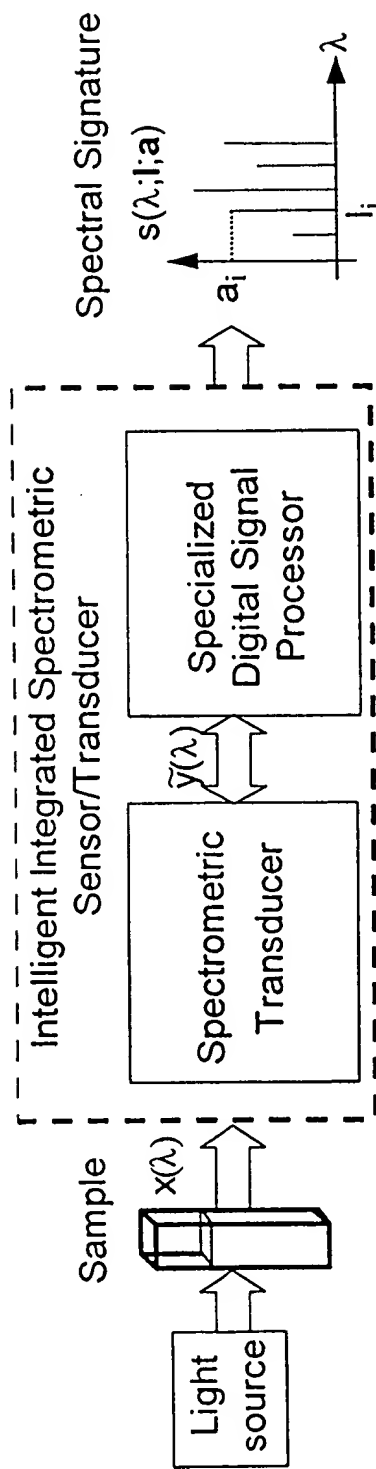


Figure 3

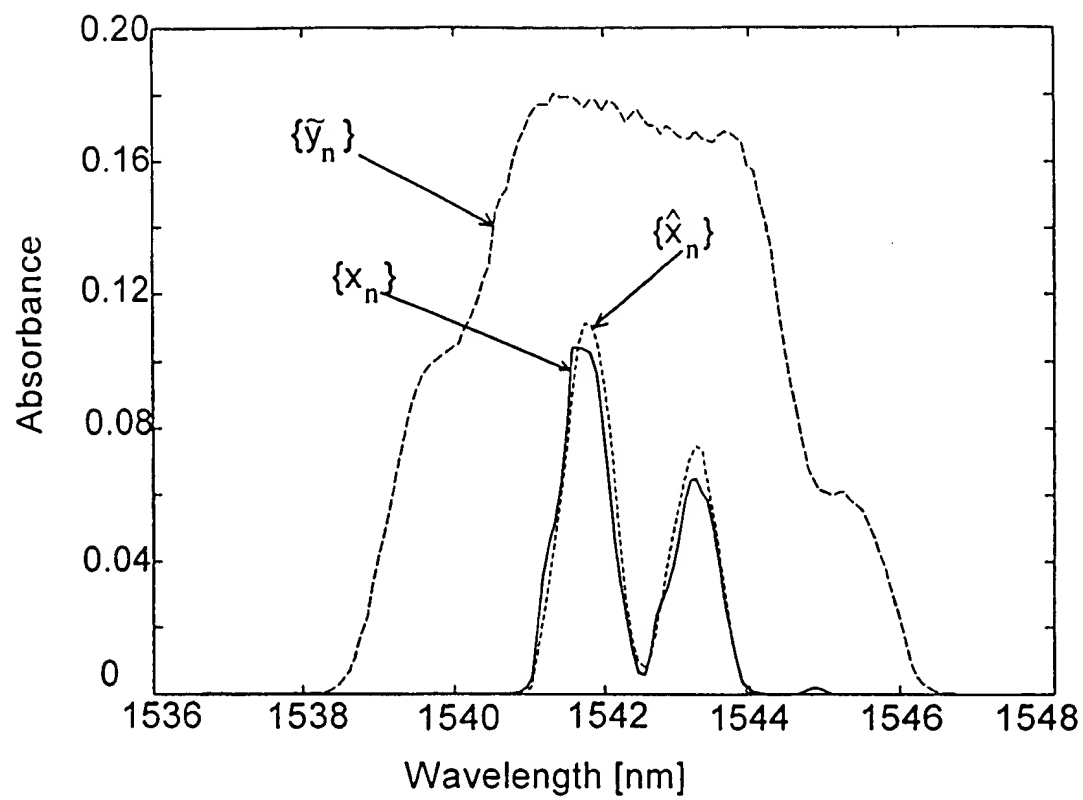


Figure 4

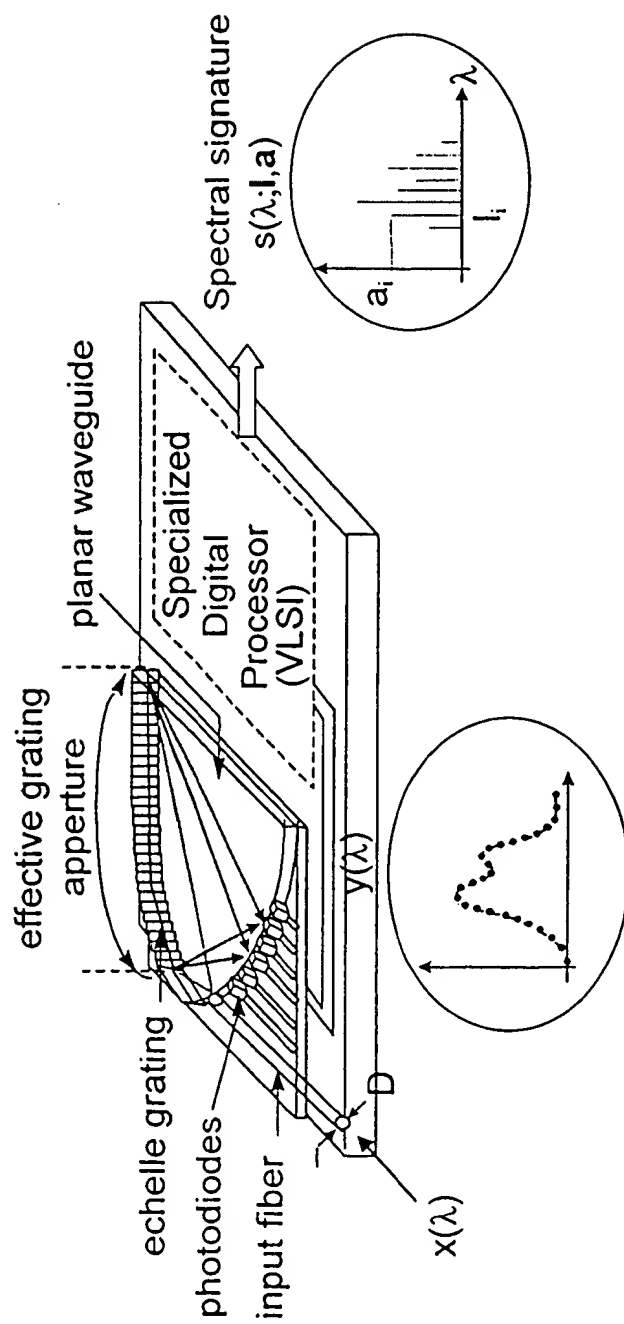


Figure 5

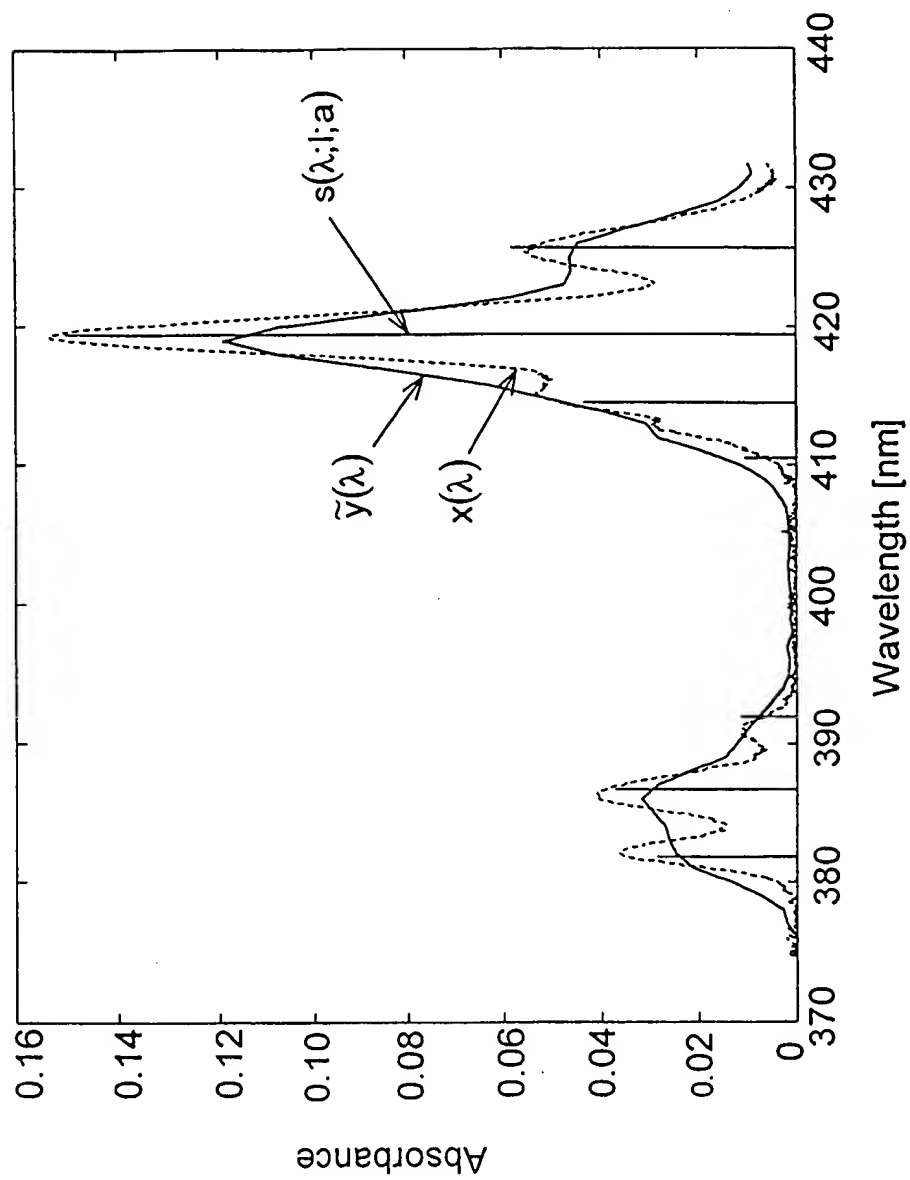


Figure 7

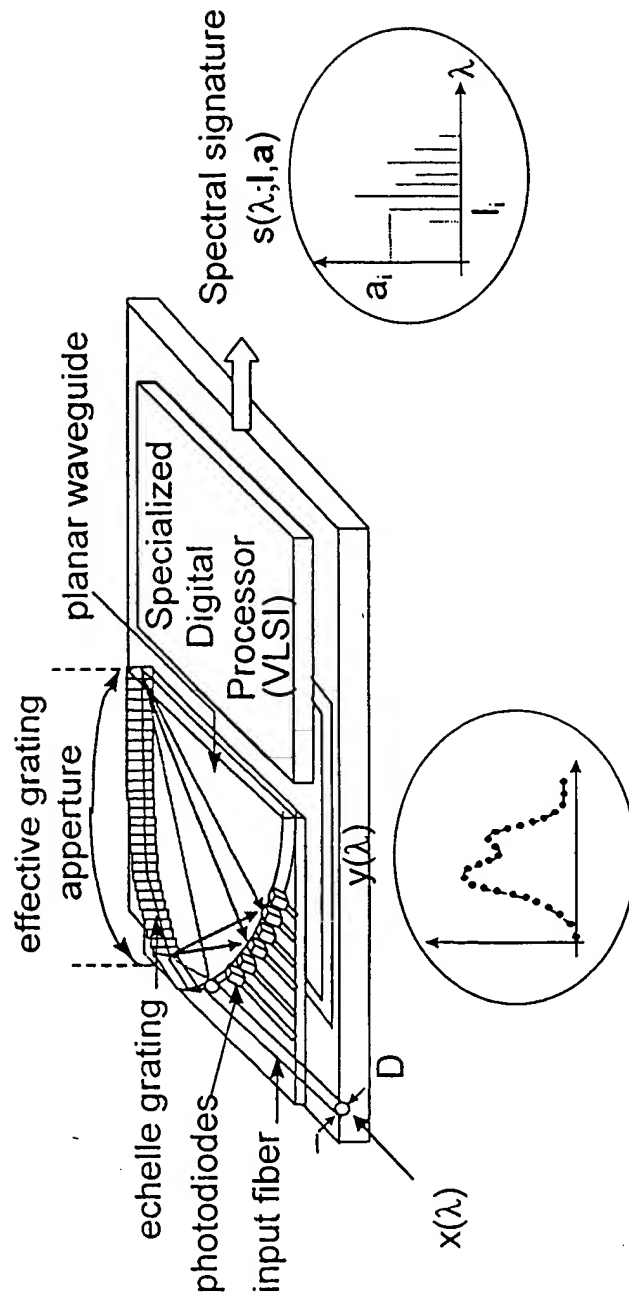


Figure 8

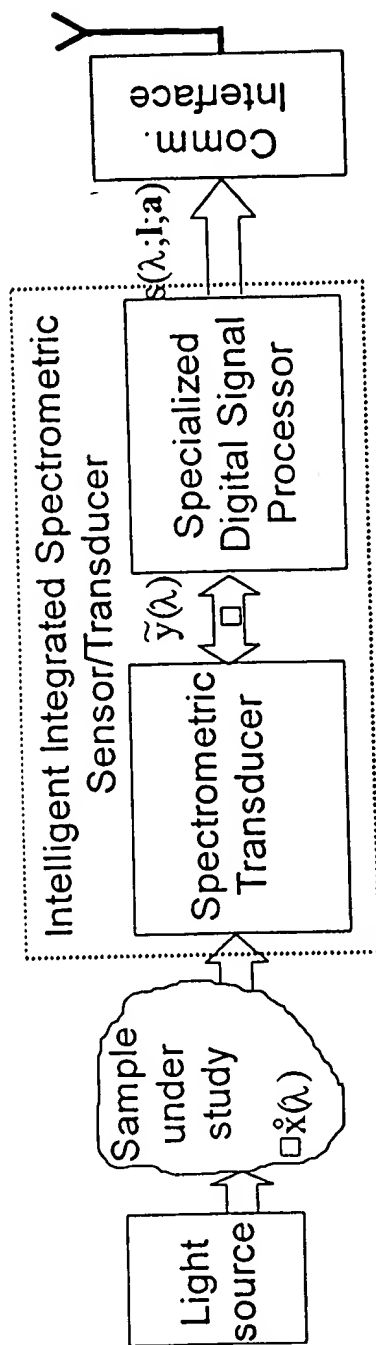


Figure 9

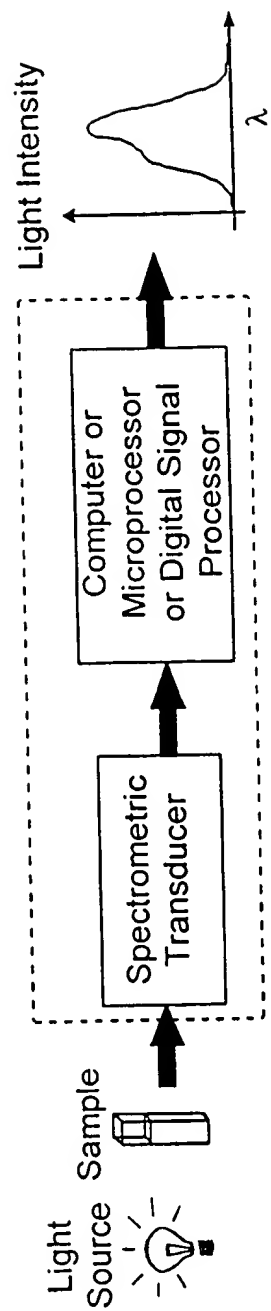


Figure 10

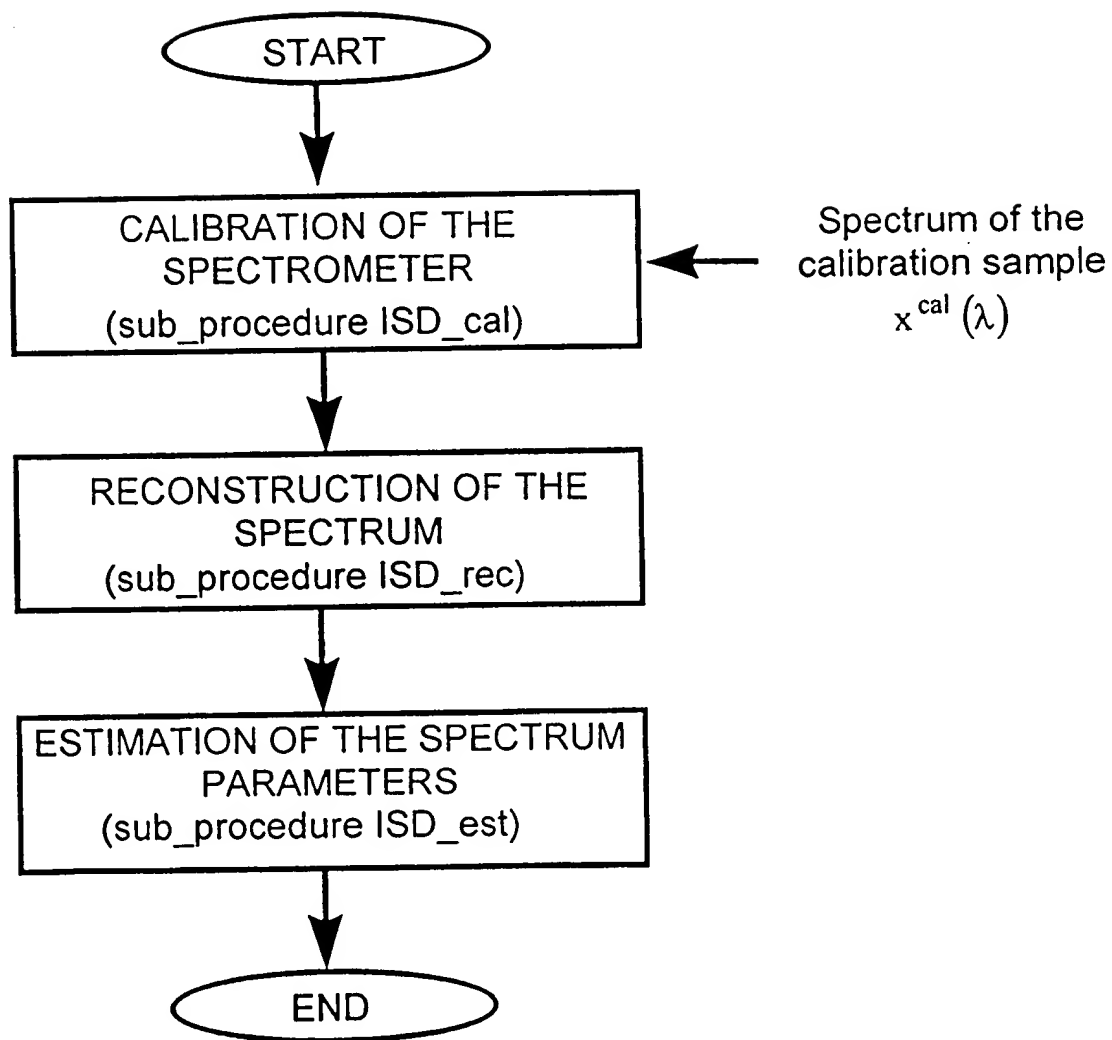
[illegible]

Figure 11a

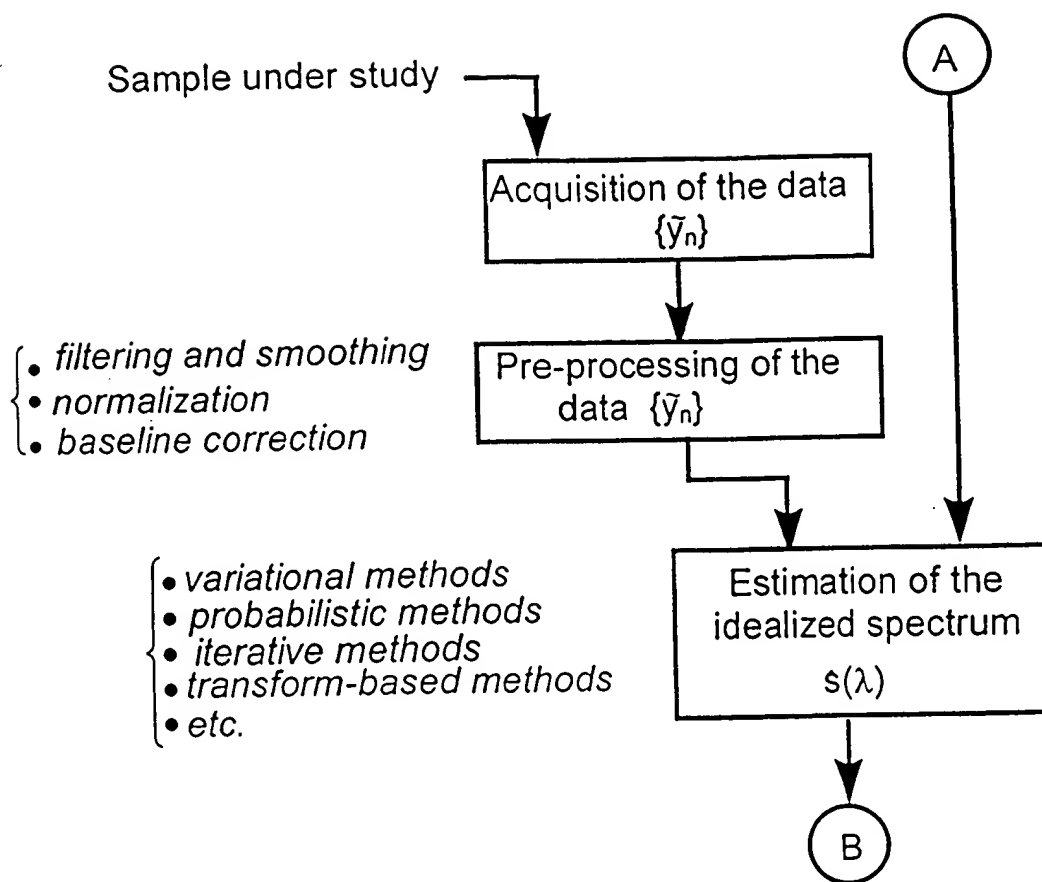


Figure 11c

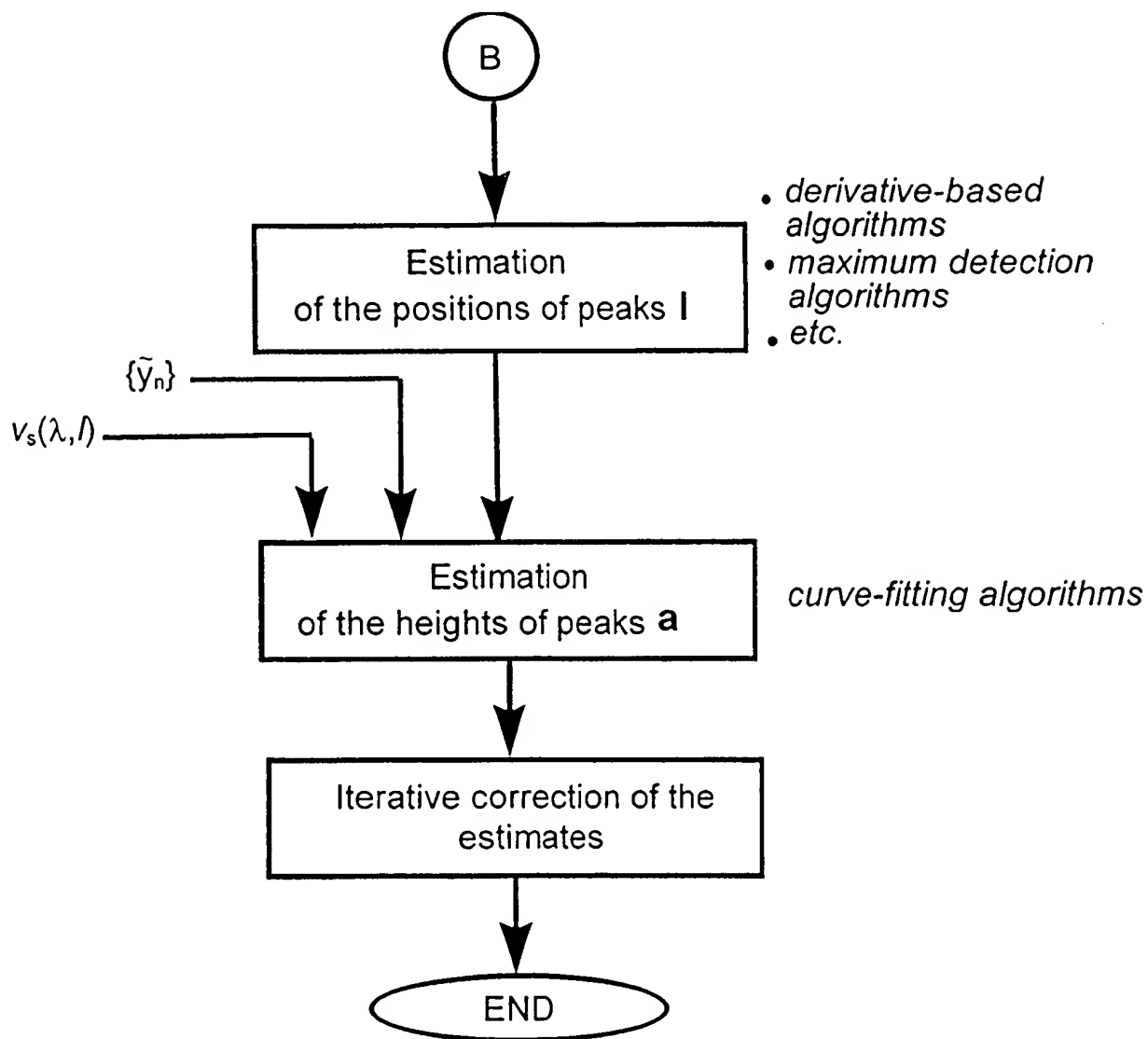


Figure 11d

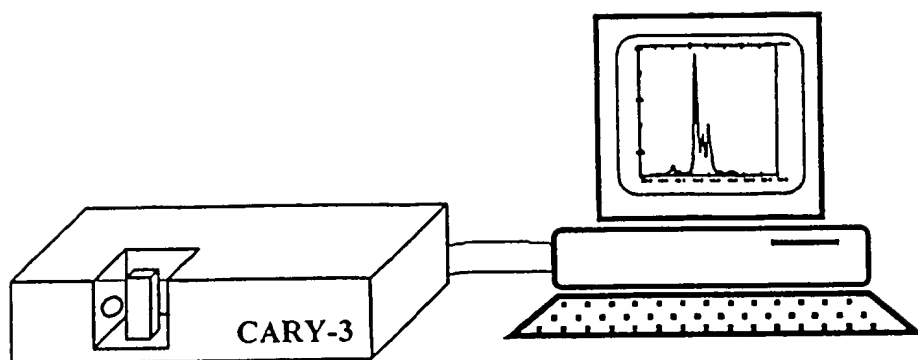
[illegible]

Figure 12

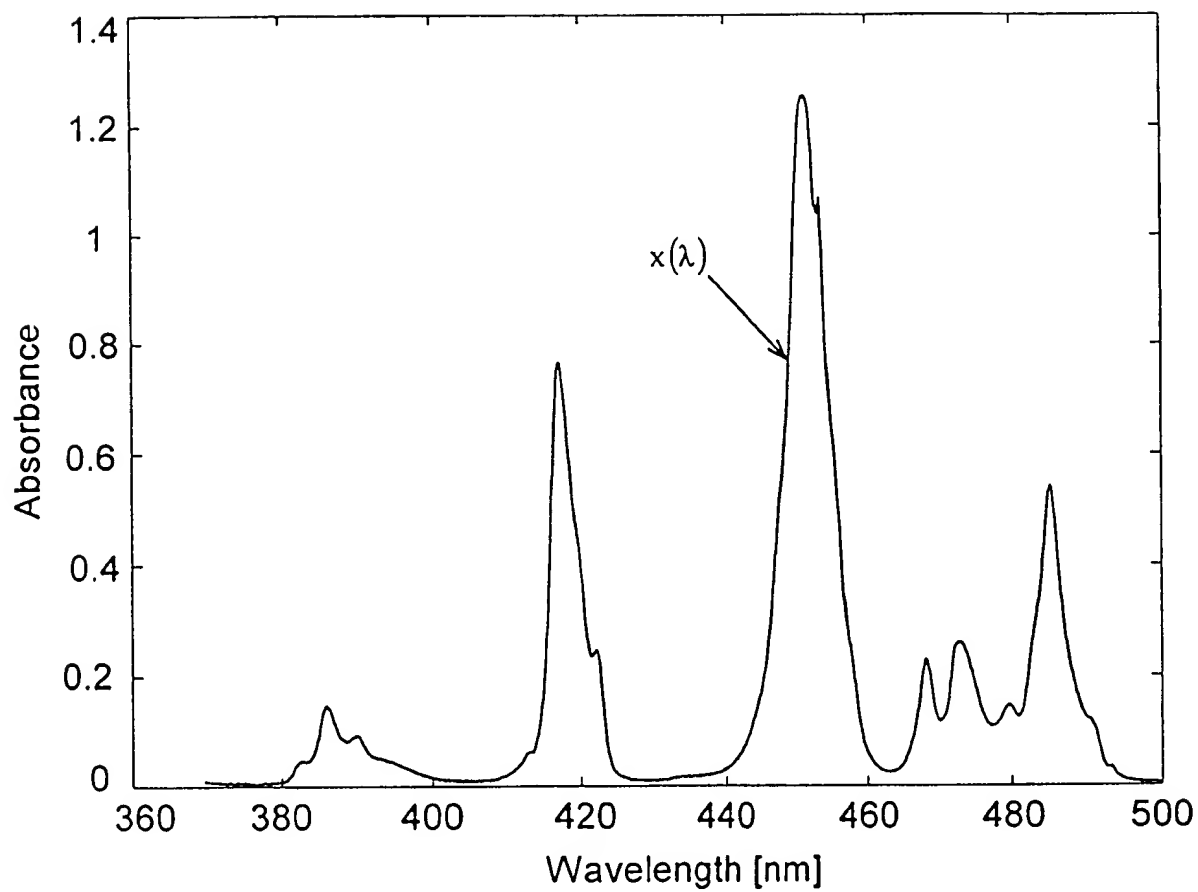


Figure 13a

Figure 13b

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the absorbance spectrum of a 0.001% solution of poly(2-vinylpyridine) in benzene. The x-axis is labeled "Wavelength [nm]" and ranges from 380 to 540 with major ticks every 20 nm. The y-axis is labeled "Absorbance" and ranges from 0 to 2.5 with major ticks every 0.5 units. The curve shows a small peak at approximately 420 nm, a very large, sharp peak at approximately 445 nm (labeled $x^{cal}(\lambda)$ with an arrow), and two smaller peaks at approximately 455 nm and 465 nm. The absorbance drops to near zero for wavelengths above 500 nm.

Figure 14a

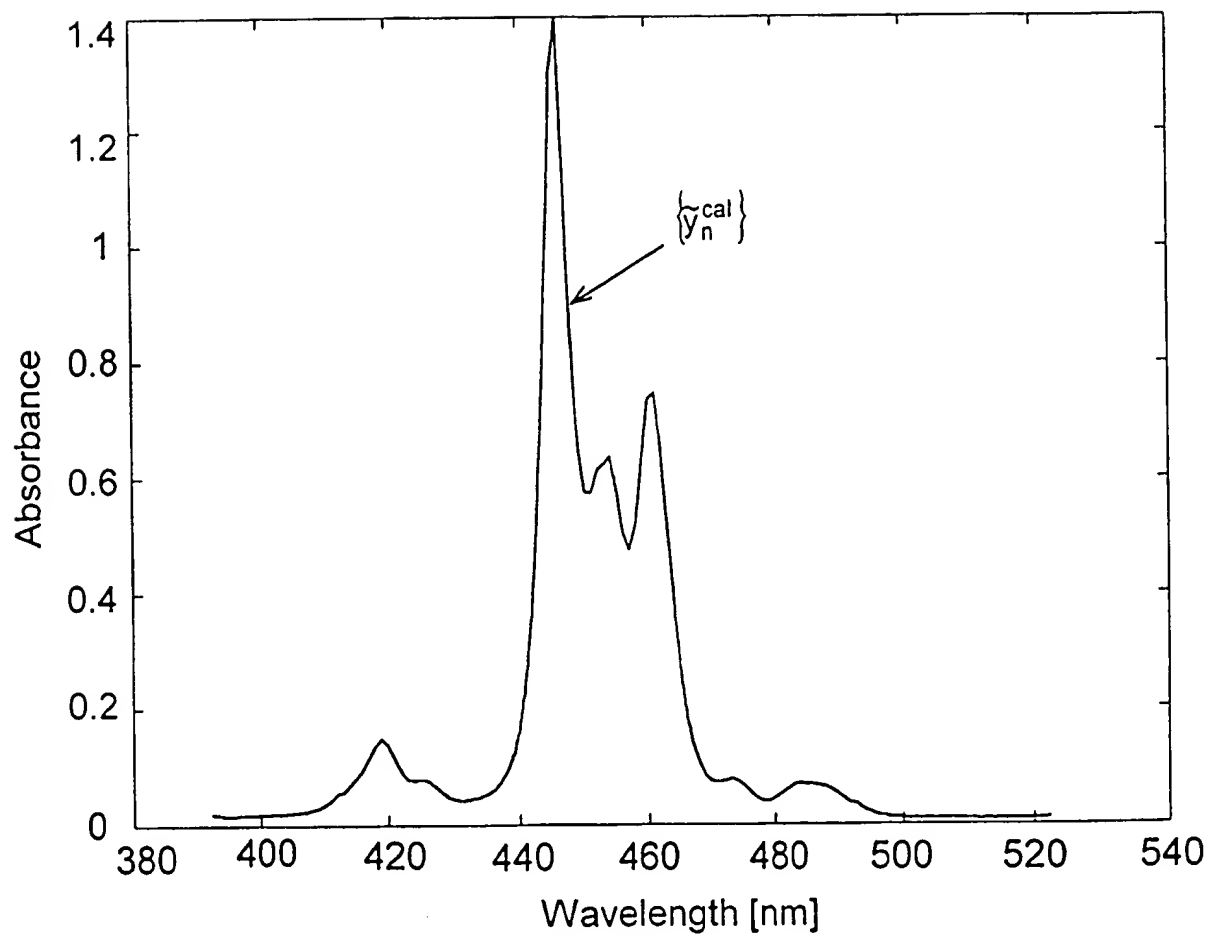


Figure 14b

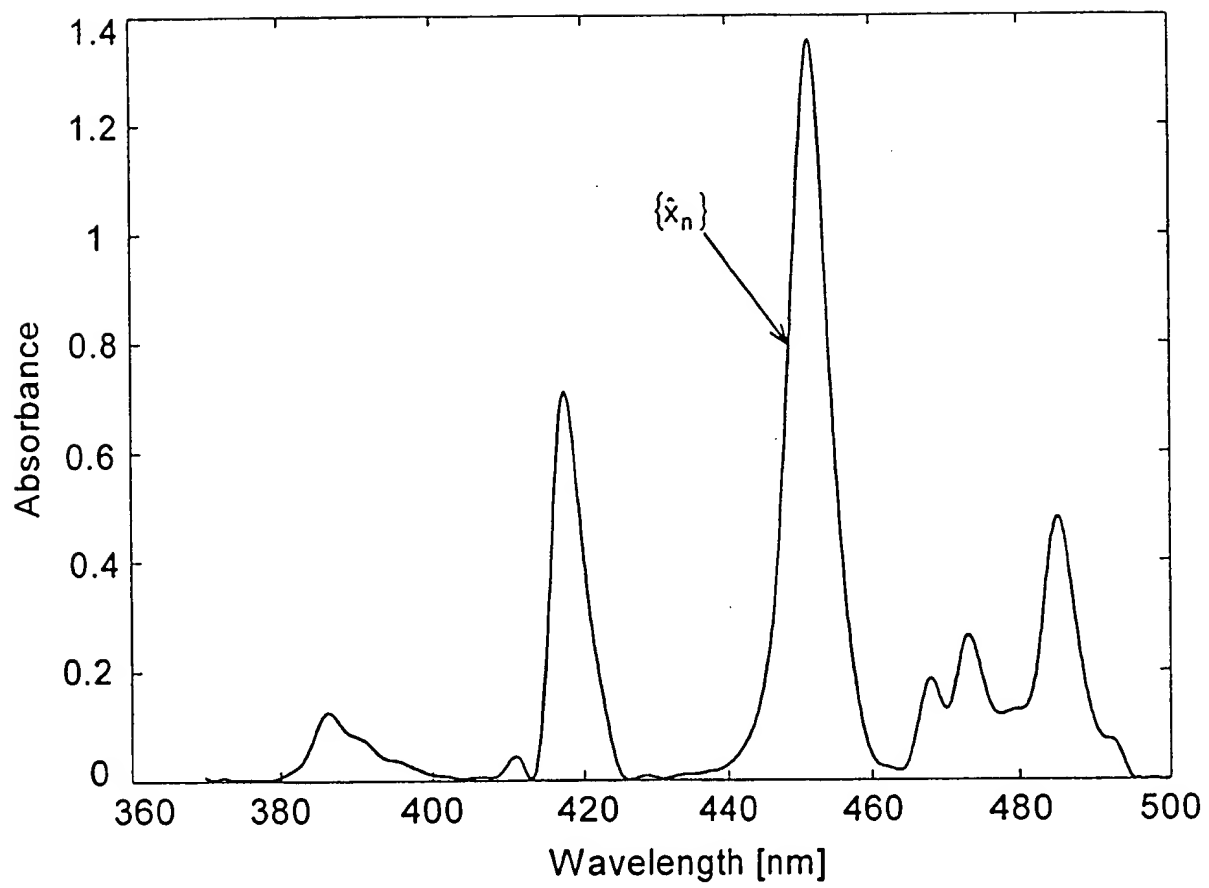


Figure 15a

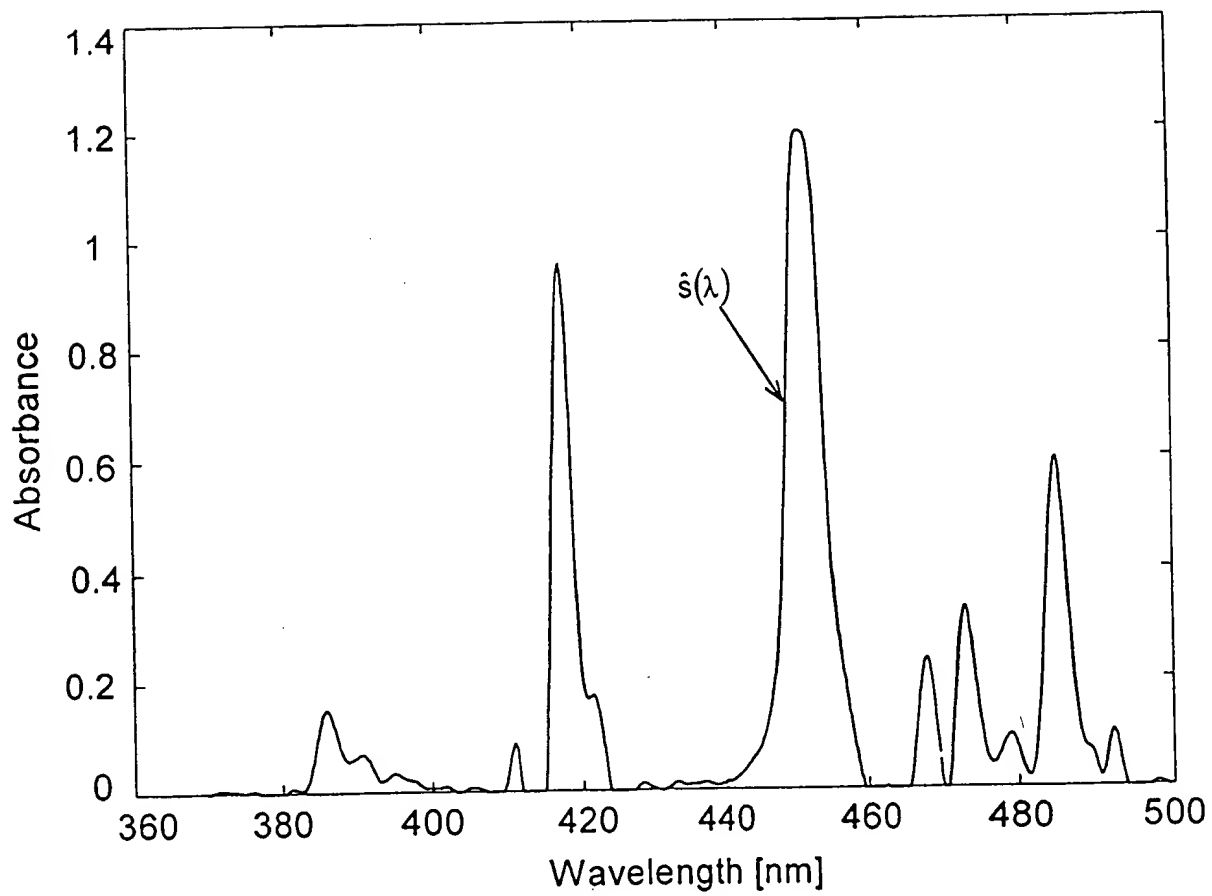


Figure 15b

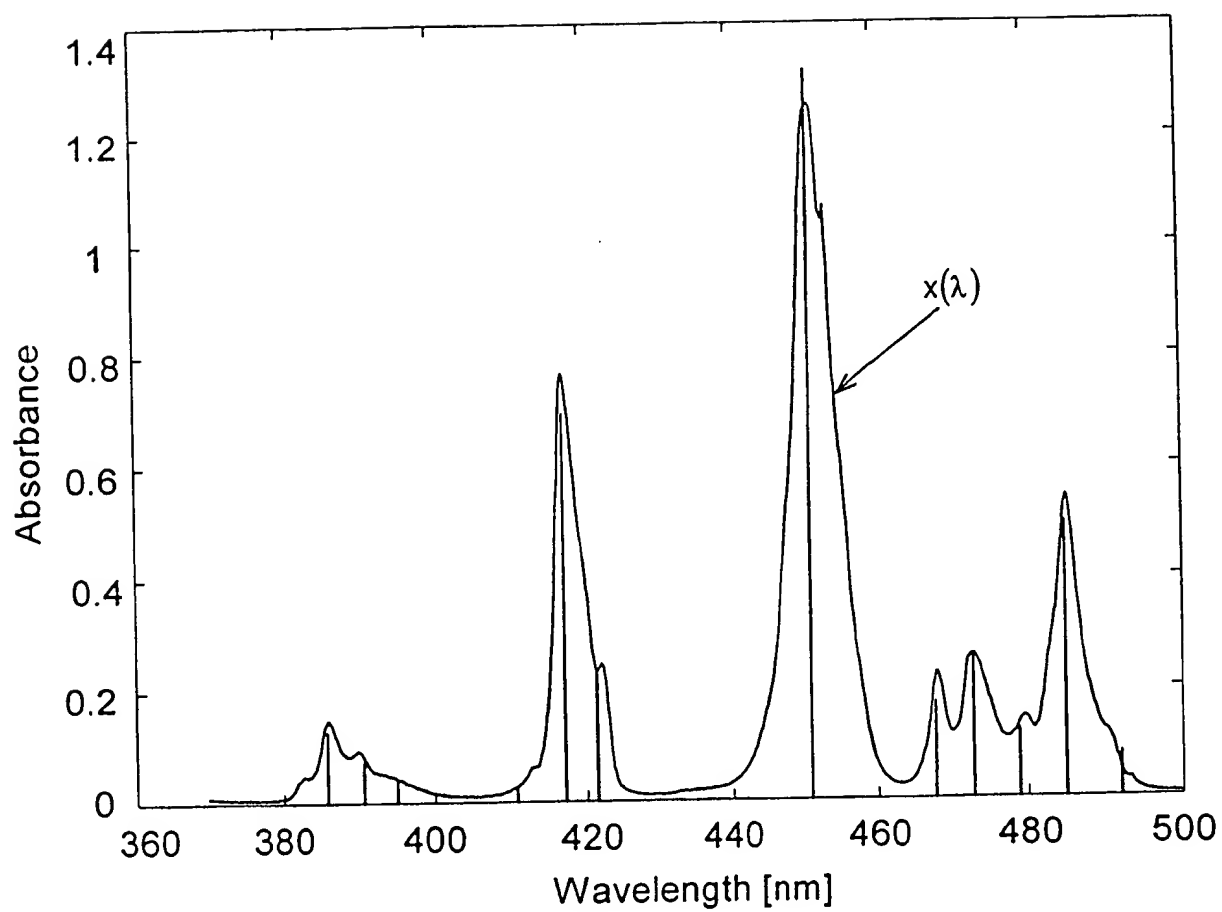


Figure 16

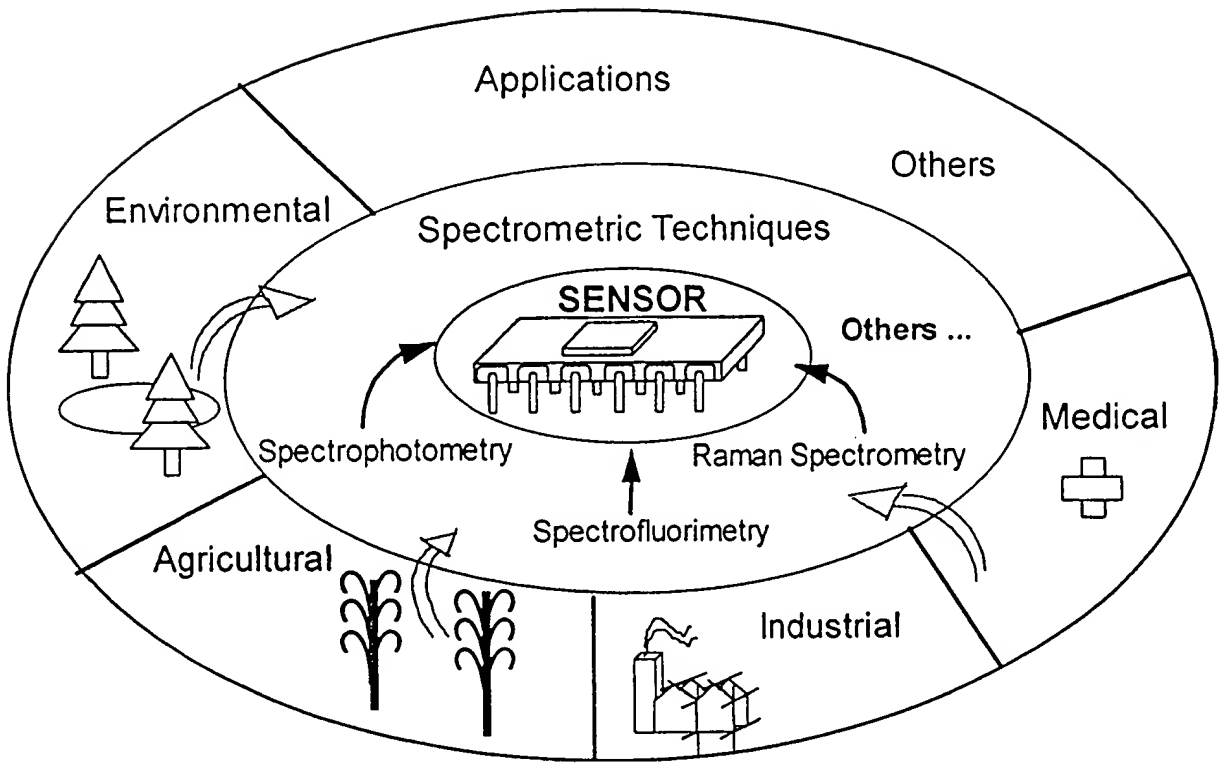


Figure 17